our coast." Several European species of fish have been found existing in more or less plenty in that portion of the world and in Tasmania—as Chondropterygian fishes destitute of air-bladders, and Sciæna aquila, Zeus faber, and Trachurus trachurus (species with the air-bladder of the Physoclisti type), all of which, we might perhaps imagine, could work their way "sub mari" in a colder stratum of the water. But Clupea sprattus and Engraulis encrasicholus (var.), physostomous surface-swimming European forms, have likewise been taken in Tasmania; and it does not seem credible that such forms would live at great depths in the tropics and travel in safety through the warmer regions of the globe, to pass from the North Atlantic to the South Pacific ocean. Whatever the explanation may be, the fact remains; and to the European forms of fish which have been recorded as existing in the antipodes, the Argentina sphyræna must be added.

[Since the foregoing paper was read, Professor Giglioli has published the following remark in his 'Catalogo degli Anfibi e dei Pesci Italiani,' under the head of Argentina sphyræna:—" Non frequente, ma neppure rara; così sul mercato di Roma nel gennaio 1879 ne ho veduto ceste piene. Credo poter affermare che, se basata sulla mancanza di denti linguali, l'A. lioglossa, C. e V. va cancellata, giacchè nella serie raccolta a Messina si vede ogni possibile gradazione nelle sviluppo di quei denti ed alcuni esemplari ne sono privi senza per altro differire dagli altri."]

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

Fig. 1. Argentina sphyræna, Linn., reduced.

2. Diagrammatic outline, transverse section of body.

3. Stomach and cæcal appendages.

Description of a new Genus of Moth of the Family Liparidæ from Madagascar. By Arthur G. Butler, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Read April 1, 1880.]

The following new genus was received last year in a collection made by Mr. Shaw at Fianarantsoa, Madagascar; but I had at the time so strong an impression that I had somewhere seen a figure or a named example of the species, that I hesitated to describe it: it is probable that I had in my mind the New-World genus Megalopyge of the family Lasiocampidæ, which bears a vague resemblance to it in some respects. I now have no doubt

that the species is perfectly new, and that its structural peculiarities warrant its being regarded as the type of a hitherto unknown genus.

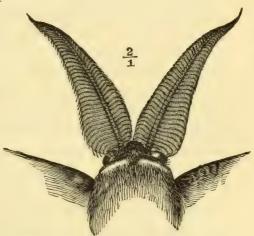
Pyramocera, gen. nov.

Lymantriæ affine, costa autem alarum anticarum longiore, antennis longioribus, ad basin latioribus, gradatim ad apicem pyramidatis, pectinibus longissimis cirratis: corpus alæque subtus lanugineæ. Gen. typ. P. fuliginea.

PYRAMOCERA FULIGINEA, sp. n.

d. Wings above smoky brown; primaries with a cuneiform

white patch enclosing two black spots within the outer half of the discoidal cell; fringe spotted here and there with pale buff: thorax smoky brown; sides of stamen of antennæ and collar carmine, remainder of antennæ brown internally and testaceous externally; abdomen carmine, with a dorsal series of blackish spots; centre of anal tuft black. Wings below smoky brown, with the fringe as above: primaries with a spot on the costa and an indistinct interno-median



Head and antennæ. Twice nat. size.

streak pale yellowish; base of costa orange: secondaries with a whitish spot before the middle of the costa: body below black, an orange spot in front of each antenna; the palpi, legs, and venter banded with orange; collar carmine; femora carmine in front. Expanse of wings 3 inches 3 lines.

Fianarantsoa. Type in Brit. Mus.

Notice of Crustaceans collected by P. Geddes, Esq., at Vera Cruz. By Edward J. Miers, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Read April 1, 1880.]

Mr. P. Geddes has kindly presented to the collection of the British Museum a few Crustaceans collected by him at Vera Cruz on the eastern coast of Mexico, which appear worthy of a notice in the Society's Journal. They include:—(1) a female